Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 22, 1842. { NUMBER 54.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for March, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
22 Tuesday,	5 58	6 2				
23 Wednesday,	5 57	6 3				
24 Thursday,	5 56	6 4	Last Quarter,	3	7	50 E.
25 Friday,	5 55	6 5	New Moon	12	12	58 M.
26 Saturday,	5 54	6 6	First Quarter,	19	5	13 E.
27 Sunday,	5 53	6 8	Full Moon,	26	8	30 M.
28 Monday.	5 52	6 9				

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER,

Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...F

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

The Bankrupt Law.

THE subscriber will attend the District Court at Fayetteville and give attention to all cases under the Bankrupt Law which may be entrusted to him.

JAMES W. OSBORNE.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...4w

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincolnton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business.

BALIS M. EBNEY.

January 28, 1842. 48...F

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

PERSONS who have filed the first Volume of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," (just completed) and wish it bound, will please hand in their orders to the subscriber, and they shall be executed neatly and without delay. WM. HUNTER.

March 8, 1842.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

AGRICULTURE.

From the Family Companion and Ladies' Mirror.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Seed.—Let your seed be such as you would wish to have your future crop: *the best of the kind*. The largest seed of the kind, plump, and sound, is the best, being well ripened and kept from injuries of weather and insects.

Commonly speaking, *new* seed is to be preferred to old, as growing more luxuriently, and coming up surer and quicker. As to the age at which seeds may be sown and germinate, it is uncertain, and depends much on *how* they are preserved. Seeds of cucumbers, melons, gourds, &c., which have thick horney coverings, and the oil of the seed of a cold nature, will continue good for ten, fifteen, or even twenty years, unless they are kept in a very warm place, which will exhaust the vegetable nutriment in a twelve-month: three years for cucumbers, and four for melons, is generally thought to be best, as they shoot more vigorously than newer seeds, and become more fruitful.

Oily seeds whose coats, though they are not so hard and close as the former, yet abound with oil of a warmer nature, will continue good three or four years, as radish, turnip, mustard, &c. Seeds of umbelliferous plants, which are for the most part of a warm nature, lose their growing faculty in one, or at most two years, as parsely, carrots, parsnips, &c.

Peas and beans of two years old, are by some preferred to new, as not likely to run to straw. Sowings should be generally perfomed on fresh dug or stirred ground. There is a nutritious moisture in fresh turned up soil, that causes the seed to swell and germinate quickly, and nourishes it with proper aliment to proceed in its growth with vigor, but which is evaporated soon after from the surface.

Different seeds require different temperatures to induce germination; and if they are put into the ground when it is too cold, they are liable to rot. Wheat, rye, barley, will germinate at 45 degrees, corn at perhaps 55, while the melon probably requires a heat of 60 to 70 degrees. The common bean will vegetate in a cold temperature; while the Lima bean will rot in a cold or wet soil. Hence, in planting, regard is to be had to the hardiness of the plant which is to be sown.

Seeds require to be kept moist till their roots have got firm hold of the earth, and their leaves have expanded above it. To insure this, the soil must be brought in close contact with them, and they sufficiently covered. A good precaution is to tread the fresh dug soil on the line where the seeds are to be planted, which retards evaporation from below; or, when the seeds are covered to a sufficient depth, to compress the earth upon them with a hoe, spade, or board, which not only tends to retain the moisture, but to break the soil and to bring it in close contact with them. Seeds often fail to grow, or, having begun to germinate, are dried and lost, for the want of moisture. And many small seeds with husky coverings, particularly flower seeds, have been declared bad, because they have been planted without due reference to this rule.

As soon as the plants are firmly rooted, the more the earth is stirred about them the better. This facilitates the preparation of the vegetable food in the soil, and greatly promotes growth.

Weeding.—Weeding in time is a meterial thing in culture, and stirring the ground about plants, as also earthing up where necessary, must be attended to. Breaking up the surface will keep the soil in health; for when it lies in a hard-bound state, enriching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter. Weeds exhaust the strength of the ground, and if they are suffered to seed and sow themselves, may truly be called garden sins. The hand and hoe are the instruments for weeding.

Digging, where the spade can go between the rows of the plants, is a good method of destroying weeds; and as it cuts off the straggling fibres of roots, they strike fresh in numerous new shoots, and are thus strengthened. Deep hoeing is a good practice as it gives a degree of fertility to the earth.

Thinning crops.—The thinning of seedling crops (such as are designed to produce seed) is a very necessary thing to be done in time, before the young plants have drawn one another up too much, by which they become weak and out of form, and sometimes never do well afterwards. All plants grow stronger, and ripen their juices better, when the air circulates freely round them, and the sun is not prevented from an immediate influence; an attention to which should be paid from the first appearance of plants breaking ground.

In thinning close crops, as onions, carrots, turnips, &c., be sure they are not left too near; for instead of reaping a great produce, there would surely be a less. When they stand too close, they will make tall and large tops, but are prevented swelling in their roots; better to err on the wide side, for though there are fewer plants they will be finer.

Setting out plants.—In setting out plants, be sure to do it as early as may be, and always allow room enough for this work; being thus treated, vegetables will come forward sooner, larger, and of a superior flavor. These advantages are seen in all things, but in lettuces particularly, which often have not half the room allowed them they should.

Extracts from an Address delivered before the Greenville (S. C.) Agricultural Society, by B. F. PERRY, Esq.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers of a country are apt to leave the impress of their character on every thing around them. It has been so in the settlement of the upper part of South Carolina. The whole country was a dense forest, the "settler had to cut down and destroy the timber, as fast as possible to cultivate the soil. The earth was fresh and rich, producing abundantly, and the only obstacle in getting a productive field was the timber growing on it. No one thought of manuring. There was no necessity for it, and very little ability to do so. All domestic animals were permitted to roam at large, in the forest both summer and winter. As soon as one field was a little worn, another was cleared, rich and producing abundantly. This habit of clearing and wearing out the soil commenced at first through necessity, was continued through convenience, and adopted by the second generation through habit and education. The son had never seen his father manure his fields, and hardly knew that such a thing was ever done! In the course of time the best soil has been cleared and worn out. The owner disheartened and poor, has gone to the Southwest. We must follow his example or change our system of agriculture.

WEARING OUT SOILS.

It is an idea conceived in profound ignorance, that the soil of a country must necessarily wear out, or become less fertile by long continued cultivation.—With proper care and judicious culture, the soil, instead of wearing out, must necessarily improve. How is it in England, in France, in Germany and I lay? A portion of those countries has been in cultivation for centuries. Instead of becoming less fertile, they produce more abundantly than they did an hundred or thousand years since. This has been effected by manures, rotation of crops, judicious culture and good management. It is easier to manure a field than it is to clear one, and when manured, will produce more and is more easily cultivated. Every farmer knows the difference between ploughing in a fresh field, filled with stumps and roots, and ploughing one where he encounters none of those obstacles.

MANURING.

Let no one say his resources will not permit him to manure his lands. Every farmer can make manure enough in the course of the year to manure one third of his land in cultivation. Let him save his cornstalks and straw, gather leaves in the woods and preserve all the litter of his barn. Let him scatter this in his stables, his horse lots, his cow pens and his hog pens. When this litter has been sufficiently trampled and saturated with manure, it should be removed and placed in heaps, protected from rain and sun. If permitted to remain exposed to the weather, in an open lot, its strength will be absorbed by the earth and carried off by the atmosphere.

There is much to be considered too in the application of manures. This should always be in drills. The advantages are that one fourth will be sufficient, and you can plant the second year on the same ridge. When manures are applied broadcast they do comparatively little good, and are much sooner exhausted.

MODE OF CULTURE.

Inseparably connected with manuring, is the mode of cultivation to be adopted by the farmer. And here let me notice a fatal error with most farmers in the country—an attempt to cultivate too much land. It is infinitely better to cultivate one half and do it well. This too will enable the farmer to manure better. Mr. Loudon mentions a story illustrative of this truth. A father had three daughters, between whom he intended to divide equally his farm. The eldest married and received her portion. On the remaining two thirds he made more than he did on the whole. The second daughter married and received one half of the remaining two thirds. The father still found no diminution in the amount of his crop.

HORIZONTAL PLOUGHING.

The most of our lands in Greenville District are undulating, and the soil has been swept off by ploughing up and down the hills. No good farmer should think of ploughing his fields but one way. Horizontal ploughing must in all cases be adopted. It preserves the land from washing, it is easier for the ploughman, easier for the horse, better for the corn, enables the ground to retain its moisture longer and can be better ploughed. Corn planted in drills will produce more than in hills. The roots of the corn in one direction being unbroken, cause it to stand a drought much better.

CORN.

The only advantage in ploughing corn at all, is to destroy the grass and keep the ground loose, so that the roots may easily find their way through it. It is obvious that the plant cannot be benefitted by destroying the source of its sustenance. The injury from breaking the roots of a plant may, however, be counterbalanced by the loosening of the soil But every farmer should be very careful not to break the roots of his corn too often—if he does he impedes his crop. The best farmers in this District never plough their corn more than once. They break up the ground effectually in the spring and plant in ridges. As soon as the grass begins to make its appearance, they run a harrow twice in each row. This tears the grass to pieces and throws the clods in the middle furrow. They next run a bulltongue on each side of the corn. This stirs the ground when the young roots are forming and exposes them, in some measure, to the warmth of the sun. The middle of the row is not touched. The next they give the corn a good ploughing, and if it requires any further work, they do it with the harrow. By this system of culture, more than one third of the labor, ordinarily bestowed on the corn crop, is saved, and a better crop is the product.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

A rotation of crops should never be neglected by the farmer. Nature points out the mode of culture. If oak land is cut down and, after being in cultivation for a number of years, is turned out, a growth of pine will spring up. If pine land be cultivated and turned out, there will spring up a growth of some other trees. This is seen every day in passing through our country, and should teach the farmers a lesson as to the necessity of a rotation in their crops. The richest soil requires a change as well as that which is poorer. It will not answer even in highly manured garden, to plant the same vegetable for a succession of years on the same bed. The roots of one species of plants exhaust all the peculiar qualities of the soil calculated to nourish that species. But those qualities calculated to nourish other plants are not exhausted. It is like the student reading a book. His mind may become fatigued with one work from many hours reading. He throws it down and takes up another, which he reads with interest. Lord Hale used to relieve his mind after long and continued study, in his profession, by reading "Arabian Knights' Entertainments."

ORCHARDS.

Every farmer in this part of South Carolina should have a good orchard. It will cost but little and nothing can add more to the pleasure of a family. It is reality a luxury to have at all seasons of the year, fruit of some kind or other, for eating, cooking, preseserving, &c. Independent of this, it is a source of profit to the farmer. With his apples and peaches, in the summer, he may feed his hogs, or he may distill them.

GATES AND BARNS.

It is said that a good farmer may always be known by his gates and fences. There is, no doubt, truth in the remark. If you see good gates and fences on a farm, you are very apt to see good barns, stables and shelter for cattle. These are unerring signs of a good farmer. The time saved in passing through gates, instead of pulling down bars and fences, will amount to many days in the course of a year. If you have good fences your crop is secure from the depredation of animals, which in some cases, amounts to an almost entire destruction of it.—Besides this, there is no time lost in hunting and guarding your fields. If you have good barns, your fodder, hay, straw and shucks are saved from the destruction of the weather, and contain more nourishment for your cattle and horses. Good stables and shelters are absolutely essential. Without them you cannot expect to keep your stock in good kelter.—When sheltered and protected from the cold and rain, less food will answer all domestic animals.

SELLING CORN.

A most fatal error into which many of our farmers have fallen in this District, is that of selling their corn instead of raising live stock. This custom is general on the Saludas, where they should compete with the farmers of Tennessee and Kentucky horses, hogs and neat cattle. The amount of money carried out of Greenville District every year by the purchase of horses, hogs and cattle, is at least ten or fifteen thousand dollars! Tobacco, Irish potatoes, apples, cabbage, &c., amount to no inconsiderable sum. This is all a dead loss to the district, and might be saved, if farmers would turn their attention to raising and growing these thing.

The Mississipppi State Bonds.—The Legislature of Mississippi have solemnly repudiated the five millions of bonds sold by the commissioners of the Mississippi Union Bank to Nicholas Biddle, on the 18th of August, 1838, and declare that the same were sold illegally, fraudulently and unconstitutionsionally. They say, however, the holders of those bonds may have every legal and equitable remedy for collecting the amount paid on said bonds; they are invited to pursue the remedy afforded by the laws and the Constitution against the Mississippi Union Bank, and against all and every person rendered liable either in law or equity for the debts of said bank. We suppose now that there will be one universal howl among the stockjobbing interests against the dishonesty of Mississippi, because she will not permit gambling legislators to set aside her Constitution and laws. That Mississippi would pay her *just* debts we have before declared our firm conviction, and this belief is confirmed by the declarations of the the papers of that Sate. Mhe Free Trader, in speaking on this subject, says: "We acknowledge our just liabilites; we will pay other heavy responsibilities by taxation by the coinage of blood and sweat into gold; like the ancient Egyptians, we will pawn the very bones of our fathers, but not one dolllar will we pay, not one cent, not one mill of debt conceived in fraud, sqandered in iniquity, and now threatened to be extorted at the point of foreign bayonets! We cry for Mississippi! For our homes and firesides." This is a decisive talking upon this point.—*Public Ledger*.

We see the following article going the rounds of the Whigs papers:

"*Repudiation.*—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, speaking of this last in the train of political experiments, says: "The poorest, most miserable of the South American States—never sunk so low, or showed itself so utterly lost to all sense of honor and self-respect, as to repudiate its debts. Their revolutions have been as frequent as their earthquakes, one usurper has succeeded another, universal anarchy has repeatedly threatened to destroy all forms of government, yet the obligation to pay their debts has never for a moment been disputed."

That is not all; they did nothing else to secure the rights or advance the interests of the people. Despotic governments very seldom do anything by which the people are to be relieved from their burthens. The rulers never dispute the obligation to pay their public debt so long as they can grind out of the people the money to pay the interest. Why should they? They have none of it to pay; they borrow the money and spend it; but when the time comes to pay it, all comes out of the people; it is too convenient a mode of wringing money out of them to be willingly abandoned. A public debt is their meat and drink; as long as they pay the interest, they can borrow again. It might sometimes be very inconvenient for them to raise at once from a starving population, money enough to supply their extravagance; but this difficulty can be very easily obviated by borrowing money on interest and mortgaging the labor and sweat; nay, even the bread of unborn generations, for the payment of the interest; they spend it in folly or extravagance, or in the gratification of a wicked ambition, and then preach to the people who are starving themselves and their children to pay their taxes, about national faith and national honor. No; it would be a most foolish thing for them to refuse to pay a public debt; it would destroy their means of spending the labor of generations to come. Millions of the miserable population of Great Britain are now starving, because they have been laboring to pay the interest of a debt contracted by the rulers of their ancestors, to enable them to carry out their wicked and ambitous projects against the rights and liberties of the balance of the world.

Mr. Webster boasted sometime ago, that there was not a minute of the twenty-four hours, that the British drum was not heard sounding the tatto and revellee in some quarter of the globe. Their great men may boast, that the sun never ceases to shine upon some scene of British rapine and robbery, but the fruit of it is, that the people at home are bound down beneath a load of debt, which must grind them from generation to generation, 'till the day of judgement, unless they should rise up and refuse to pay it, which we hope and believe they will do at no distant day.

National faith and National honor, forsooth! we should like to know what obligation, either of faith or of honor, rests upon the starving peasant of England and Ireland, to pay the four thousand millions of dollars of public debt of the British Government. What benefit did he derive from it? What part of the money did he get? Who consulted his wishes or his interest in contracting the debt, or in spending the money? It is true, he never received a farthing of the money; none of it was appropriated to relieve him from any burthen, or to promote his happiness, or to add to his comfort; yet national faith and national honor require that the bread should be taken out of the mouths of his children by taxation; to pay the interest of the debt.

It may be that debts are sometimes contracted by the rulers of a country, which the people ought to feel bound to pay; but it is very seldom, so seldom indeed, that it would be much nearer justice to say that none should be paid, than that all should. For ourselves, we do rejoice from the bottom of our hearts, that fears are entertained, that the States of this Union will not pay the debts that their rulers have contracted; we are glad that the State of Mississippi has refused to pay hers; not that we entertained much hopes that they will not ultimately be paid; combinations will be formed between the wealthy men of the indebted States; the State bonds will be bought up for little or nothing by them; they will get themselves and their friends into the Legislature, a system of bribery and corruption will be gotten up, by which they will be recognised as permanent debts, and the people will be regularly taxed to pay the interest, by which the bonds will be raised at once to par, the holders will become immensely wealthy, and the people will belong to them and their heirs, executors, administaators and assigns, in fee simple forever. The interest of the public debt of Great Britain would not be paid for a single day, if it belonged to foreigners? It is only by having one part of a people bought up and interested in keeping the balance in slavery, that such enormities can be practised.

This will be the case with the State Stocks; they will be of no value while in the hands of persons out of the State, because no Legislature will dare to impose upon the people taxes enough to pay the interest, so long as the burthen falls upon all; it will only be when the enemies get into the camp, when men have a personal interest in it, that it will be done.

People talk about the disgrace and infamy of repudiating State debts! and who are they? those who talk most loudly about it, and are most horrified at the idea, are those who have contracted debts themselves, who owe the mechanic for his labor, the merchant for his goods, and who have by their extravagance and profligacy, ruined their friends who have been security for them, and who are clamorous for a law of Congress, by which they shall be able to repudiate their individual debts. They consider it wonderful honest that they should repudiate their debts which they contracted themselves, and thus cheat the honest laborer out of the proceeds of his toil, but it is disgraceful and dishonest beyond endurance that a people should refuse to pay a debt which they never contracted, from which

they never derived any benefit, but which was contracted by profligate and dishonest rulers, for their aggrandisement. The peofligate scoundrel who is too much of a gentleman to work, and who has lived in splendor upon the labor of others, must be relieved from his debts by a bankrupt law; must not work out his debts; oh, no! his energies must be relieved, but the people must work on from generation to generation to pay debts they never contracted; no relief must come to them.

We look upon the State debts in general, about in the same light of the yazoo fraud; the fact that the authorities of a government have contracted them, is prima facie evidence that they are a fraud upon the people; and the best that we could do for them would be to try them upon their merits, and unless they were found absolutely necessary, we would repudiate them.

From the Alexandria Index.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

We must confess that we are astonished at the apparent apathy of Congress on the subject of a war with England. It seems to be a foregone conclusion in the minds of many that, as England will lose by a war, therefore she will have no war; but this is not the reasoning of men of experience.

England must conquer the United States of America, or she must sink into the grave of nations. Statesmen and diplomatists may dream of peace, but the enemies' cannon will ere long arouse them with a thunder note, and then a war of extermination will commence in earnest.

England cannot live without her manufactories. If America ceases to become her customer, and wear her shop-worn goods, Birmingham and Leeds and Manchester will sit in silence, and an hundred thousand heavy h nded artizans will knock with their hammers at Windsor Castle and at Westminster Hall. Like the French at Venice, they will chisel away all vestiges of heraldic glory, and burn the bones of their Kings in the Abbey of the Dead. We pray not for war if we can have an honorable peace, but we cannot have such peace. The grasping after the wealth of the world by England, has destroyed her holier sympathies, and fired the train of her ambition. A hypocrite in the vesture of the Church, she preaches the gospel to the world at one moment, and lays the world under contribution at the next, by force of arms. A harlot in the spotless robes of a vestal, she speaks of purity and virtue, and then seduces her hearers with her blandishments and honied tones. She has tyranized over every minor power of Europe and Asia. Her fleets have scoured the seas, and her flag floats over every wild crag of the ocean. Despised and feared by all, she sits like a surly mastiff in her island kennel thirsting for blood, yet afraid to leave her litter. Her gold conquered Napoleon—her rapacity has caused nearly every war for the last fifty years. She warred with our own colonies because we would not pay her debts, use her stamped hot pressed paper, and drink her infernal tea. She hates France because of her manufactures, and curses America for having the manliness to tell her to mind her own business. We are ready to war with England—

1st. Upon the right of search.
2d. Upon the interference with our slaves.
3rd. Upon the North Eastern Boundary Question.
4th. For burning the Caroline.
5th. For Knighting McNabb.
6th. For her interference with friendly nations.
7th. For the desire to pay her for old scores.
8th. For her treatment to Ireland.
9th. For our love of fighting; and
10th. For our love of peace.

Like Sir John Fallstaff, we can give reasons as plenty as blackberries for a war; and feeling confident that we must have one, we are desirous of doing the business up handsomely at once, before our ardor cools, or our countrymen become callous to insult and invasion.

Our country teems with strong arms and stout hearts, burning for the fight. The war spirit is up among the pepole. The old drums of Louisburg, Havana, Bunkerhill, Saratoga, York-Town, New Orleans, and an hundred other scenes of American glory, are waiting for the signal. Our dark old battle ships are ready for the "beat to quarters." Let then our reformers, who are now so busy in saving wafers and sealing wax, and who sell letter paper in the Post Office of the House of Representatives at $8 per ream, be up and doing. Congress of American Republicanism, stand to your arms—war is at hand. In less than fifteen days it may be upon us in all its horrors. Pass your militia bill; distribute your arms; authorize your President to grant commissions to privateers; call home your whale men; increase your navy; send your commercial agents around the world, and bid the American hearts come home. Fight England, if fight you must, with a will. Make a business of it, and my word for it, in less than three years the old Gird Iron and the stars will float triumphant over the seas. The people demand war! Our country is insulted, and her glory is dimmed by the insolence of England. We should act as a man would act who had been insulted upon the walk. Thank God, the old blood of the Revolution is still trickling in our veins. We whipped England when we were in infancy; we thrashed her again when we arrived at the age of manhood! and, with the blessing of God, we can, in a short time, sing "Jefferson and Liberty" in Hyde Park," and "Hail Columbia" in the scarlet halls of Westminster. Our fathers fought at Bunker Hill without food, and with but little powder; and if their children falter in the hour of danger, they are unfit to live as a nation; and the sooner they become serfs the better.

IMMORTALITY.

There are various ways of acquiring immortality. The youth who fired the Ephesian Dome took a hot method of handing down his name to posterity. Nero acquired his startling rank upon the page of history by deeds of blood and cruelty. The boy Jones, in latter times, has acquired his patent to be remembered by mousing under the beds of Buckingham Palace. Samuel Patch, Esq., who was a bill before Congress, stands at the head of the divers and jumpers of mankind; and Captain Riley, of the brig Commerce, which was wrecked on the shores of Morocco, stands second only to the celebrated Baron Munchausen, in the list of whappers. Men have soared amid the clouds in balloons—have trod upon the bottom of the sea in submarine armor—have chewed boiling lead and swallowed prussic acid—have put their heads into lions' mouths, and sat down in red hot ovens—have swallowed swords and jack knives, and filled their bosoms with asps and rattle-snakes for fame. One man seeks immortality heavenward, and the other dives down into the bottom of the cess pool of society for it. In such a world as this, with such different pursuits and pleasures, it would be strange if, in the Congress of the United States, some fore-ordained immortals should not be found.

The recent mighty movements in the pathway of reform has given rise to our speculations on this subject; and lest our readers should not be aware of the great saving that has been made for the benefit of this great and glorious nation, by the retrenchment Committee of the House of Representatives, we feel bound, as faithful historians of the times, to give them a record here.

VIDELICIT:

Two boys—widows' sons—at	$500,	$1,000
Three Messengers -	500,	1,000
Two Clerks - -	1,500,	3,000
One Draughtsman - -	1,500,	1,500
Total - - -		$7,000

Probable saving in stationery, - nothing. Why, because every member will feel bound to take his allowance of $45 during a Congress, to convince his fellows that he writes to his constituents; and because in the article of envelope paper, 50 per cent. will have to be added for the *superior* quality, already introduced, *which can and will be used for correspondence.* The saving in stationery, therefore, will be *nothing*, and the clear saving from the pages, messengers, draughtsmen, and clerks' pays, will be but $7,000, provided the diminished number is continued as the limit; but here let us pause and calculate. Congress must have some draughting done; and no one denies but what the clerks and messengers will be provided for by another law, as they have been and will be deemed necessary to carry on the duties of the House.

Let us, therefore, allow a drawback of
$1,500 for messengers,
1,500 for draughting, and
3,000 for clerks.

This will leave a net gain of $1,000 for two pages per annum; and this is, in our estimation, the total amount of the reform in Congress—a reform which cost, at least, $10,000.

Demagogues are always famous for professions before the people. They can even save atoms where it will require but little exertion; but touch *their per diem—touch their mileage*—and lo! a change comes over the spirit of their dreams. We love consistency. We love true economy; but, as for this system of "*penny wise and pound foolish*," we have but one opinion of it, and that is, that it is a magnificent humbug, gotten up to gild the dying heads of the great Whig orators, who dare not go home without doing something, to throw dust in the eyes of their constituents, to tickle their prudential bumps, at the expense of their reason, while they give away their land fund and beggar their Treasury. Such is Congressional immortality, and he who, Ogle like, can make the longest speech upon soap and towels, is the best fellow. Ever since poor old Mr. Chilton, in the days of General Jackson, offered his retrenchment resolutions, a sealing-wax war has been carried on in Congress, to the hindrance of all other business.

Reform in the Departments—Reform in the Florida war, which, like the rat hole in the negro church in Philadelphia, never can be closed, while a cent can be raised for its stoppage, is what we desire; but, while honorable members are looking after tape and needles, and growing eloquent upon pins and pencils, we never expect a reform worth recording.

The champions of *two penny* reform may acquire great glory for a season; but, in the end, the American criticise their actions; and then wo betide the immmortals who have based their principles upon BLACK SAND, and recorded them upon FOOLS-CAP.
Alexandria Index.

"Whig" management.—We copy from the New York Express the following article, showing how beautifully the whigery manage the public finances. There is no "tinkering with the currency" now. Not a bit of it. "Great Financiers" manage the matter now. It may be well to observe that "The Express" is a "whig" paper:

"The Treasury notes of the Federal Government were protested to day to a large amount. Several thousand dollars were presented by different holders at the Bank of Commerce, and also at the Bank of America, and the fact that no provision had been made to meet them, was the subject of much conversation and excitement. The Treasurer of the United States, Mr. Selden, is reported to be in the city attempting to make provision against further protests, and to save the credit of the Government, but in this we fear he is rather too late, as the protest of these notes must lessen the credit of those already coming into market, and raise the rate of discount. Treasury notes already being below par, Custom House dues are paid altogether in such notes, and thus the Government can collect here no means of redeeming them."

Bishop of Alabama.—The Rev. *Martin P. Parks* has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Alabama. He and Bishop *Polk* were educated at West Point, and both embraced Religion about the same time, and now both have reached the highest order of Priesthood, at an uncommonly early period of life.—*Ral. Reg.*

Special Election.—We understand that Governor *Morehead* has issued a Writ of Election for a Member of Congress, to supply the vacancy in our Representation, occasioned by the death of Hon. *Lewis Williams.* The day of Election is Thursday, the 14th of April.—*Raleigh Register.*

Peace or War.—The Madisonian, the Government paper, thinks that the mission of Lord Ashburton will bring matters to a conclusion. England has deputed him to settle her difficulties with the United States. So that according to the Madisonian, the controversy will be brought to a crisis, and either peace or war be the result.

Lord Ashburton is expected to arrive in the United States very soon.—*North Carolinian.*

Hot as pepper.—The whigs of Warren county, N. C., held a meeting at the Court House in Warrenton, on the 1st inst. They say that they are convinced that "the principles of liberty are in jeopardy by the *disgraceful* and *reckless* course of the present administration," and that they most earnestly desire "*a change*"!! We think that every reasonable man is convinced that there has been one change too many already.

Like Job, in the excess of their misery, they are beginning to curse themselves!! Go it Whiggies!

It certainly appears rather late in the day to undertake to whitewash Mr. Clay in regard to his connection with the intrigue which resulted in the elevation of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency and placed "Harry of the West" in the line of safe precedents; but one Beverly Carter is trying to see what he can do towards it. The facts of the case were conclusive to the minds of the people, not only in 1825, but ever since "honest George Kremer" cried aloud in announcing the details of the plot to the public, and as he foretold in the Columbian Observer, so did the whole matter come to pass, notwithstanding Henry Clay's indignant card of "ineffable contempt." There was the weight which dragged the Kentucky orator down—this was the fatal blunder of his life, which no subsequent floundering or struggles for popularity could repair. It decided his political fate forever.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The above we consider a sufficient reply to the article in the Raleigh Register, noticing a letter from Beverly Carter. It is rather late in the day to white-wash Mr. Clay, that's a fact; it ought to have been done before he came out for the Presidency. People will now say he is *interested* too deeply.—*North Carolinian.*

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Party of Mecklenburg County are requested to assemble in their respective Captain's Districts at an early day, and appoint two or more Delegates for each District, to meet in Convention in Charlotte, on the FOURTH MONDAY in April next, (the week of County Court,) to nominate candidates for the State Legislature. A prompt attention to this call is respectfully urged upon the party; and it is hoped the Delegates will come instructed as to whom the People desire for candidates.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman
Of the late Democratic Meeting.

DELEGATES TO THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.

THOMAS L. HUTCHISON, Esq., Chairman of the meeting in this County, on the 1st instant, has handed us the following list of Delegates to the Salisbury Convention. Of course a general arrangement will be made among the Delegates to attend the Convention. Mecklenburg *can* and *must be* fully represented:

Thomas Byers, Esq., James Johnson, Caleb Erwin, E. B. D. Sloan, James L. Black, P. J. Wilson, Samuel Black, James Dougherty, Samuel Blythe, John Beard, Robert Luckey, John Caps, Robert H. Stinson, T. T. Johnson, Gen. M. McLeary, Henry Hoover, Robert Wilson, Robert Sloan, Jr., B. F. Sadler, Geo. C. Cathey, Alexander Cooper, B. F. Brown, Isaac Herron, James Cathcart, Wm. Sommerville, G. W. McDonald, Adam Todd, Wm. Jamison, Wm. Berryhill, Jno. Henderson, Jno. M. Potts, Alexander Robinson, (Steele Creek,) G. W. Williamson, I. S. Henderson, John Means, James Wallace, (Hill's box,) Wm. Black, (do.) J. N. Wallace, (do.,) Silas Orr, Dr. S. S. Harris, John Kirk, James A. Houston, Thos. Hunter, Jas. McCombs, N. A. Harrison, Samuel W. Rodgers, N. A. Johnson, James Garrison, John Flow, Allison Teter, I. N. Alexander, Jacob Long, Jr., George Wilson, Robert Lemons, Milas Lemons, Josiah Steward, David Simpson, Wm. H. Simpson, Thos. C. Wilson, Zebulon Morris, Jno. K. Harrison, Jno. Orr, Jno. P. Morris, James McLeod, Ezekiel Helms, Daniel Wentz, J. M. Harris, David Allen, Columbus Hooks, A. J. Secrese, James Houston, Samuel M. Fulwood, Wm. McCombs, Williamson Wallace, F. H. Maxwell, John McCorkle, Burrell Clarke, John Blount, David Huie, John Ray, Col. C. P. Crawford, William Wilson, James C. Massey, Jos. B. McCain, James D. Craige, Thos. O. Black, Thos. McCall, James Irwin, Jr., Matthew Wallace, Jno. G. Wilson, Wm. M. Matthews, Wm. Ray, Richard Peoples, Orren Pearce, Dr. James G. Porter, John W. Potts, James A. Dunn, Wm. Ross, Jno. Lee, Wm. T. Stitt, Jos. Weeks, Nathan Orr, Charles G. Alexander, Samuel A. Davis, Joab Orr, Wm. Boys, Wm. Cooper, Dr. Jos. W. Ross, Wm. Reid, Jno. Walker, Jos. Ried, Sr., James B. Griffith, Dr. Stephen Fox, Benj. Morrow, M. T. C. Kennedy, Francis M. Kennedy, John Sloan, Sr., Dr. P. C. Caldwell, Adam Alexander, J. W. Hampton, David Parks, John H. Wheeler, Col. T. Boyd, Dr. C. J. Fox, Dr. T. Harris, A. N. Gray, R. H. Brawley, Samuel Lawing, Arch. A. Hill, Robert Shaw, R. M. Jamison.

☞ *Fire.*—A large wooden building formerly used as a Cotten-Gin, standing in the rear of Col. Alexander's Tavern, in this Town, and belonging to Mr. Jno. Irwin, was consumed by fire on Friday last, the 18th instant, about 9 o'clock, in the morning. The morning was very calm and no other building being near, the damage was confined to the Gin-House.

En passant.—We heard several of our citizens at the fire and since, inquiring as to the practical use of our Fire Company, and why our Town authorities have not provided fire-hooks for such occasions. It was suggested, that if the members of the Fire Company intend only to work the Engine on pleasant Saturday evenings, and not at fires, they had better sell our Engine and appropriate the money to lessening our Town taxes.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Wake have held a meeting and appointed FIFTY Delegates to the Convention in Salisbury on the 20th May. It will be seen that our County has appointed a large Delegation, and we are assured that most, if not all, will attend. Will not the other Counties in the west follow these noble examples? We urge upon our friends the great importance of holding meetings immediately to appoint Delegates. Every County in the State should be represented at Salisbury; and the Western Counties in particular should all send large Delegations. It will be a proud day for the Democracy. Our candidate for Governor will be there, and most of the other distinguished Democrats of the State, and we may look for a real "feast of reason and flow of soul." Rouse, up, then, Democrats! and prepare to come out in your full strength, and bring along all your neighbors who wish to hear the truth honestly spoken.

Since the above was in type, we see the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Moore County, at which sixty Delegates were appointed to the Salisbury Convention. Let the Ball roll on! The last Raleigh *Standard* thus cheers on our friends:

"*To the rescue!—to the rescue!*—The 20th of May will soon be here. The People of the West are preparing to go to the Convention by hundreds. Will the East meet them there?—Our friends in Old Rowan are anxious to see a full representation of the *Eastern* Democracy also.—There is room for all to come. Democrats of the East, turn out. Have your Delegates appointed at once, and choose men who will spare a day or two, even at that busy season, for the service of their country. The spirit is up. Keep it so. The Ball is in motion. Let it not stop. The misrule of whiggery demands nothing but this concerted effort to put it down, down forever, in the good Old North State—God bless her! *Wake* has appointed her fifty Delegates. Let our friends begin the movement below—and keep it along every where! Let not the sacred cause of our country require a *great name* to call us out; but shew to the Democrats of the West that we will meet them more than half way upon such an occasion. Let the young men turn out. Many of them have only heard of the West: now let them go and se it. Go and see the *Mountain Democracy*, and bring back the news of the enthusiasm that foretells victory—victory to the good cause of a genuine republicanism! Victory over the humbugs of Log Cabin Aristocracy and hard Cider Demagogueism! To the Convention, friends to the polls in August, and there is nothing which will be able to vanquish our Standard-bearer—the eloquent, manly, patriotic, and much dreaded HENRY!! He "speaks *right out*," and bears the banner of our abused State right nobly. His eloquence is schorching the dried up weeds of whiggery wherever he goes; and again we call the Democrats of the East to go to Salisbury, on the 20th May, 1842, and meet him there, and it will form an era in North Carolina politics!!"

"AN ANCIENT WRONG REDRESSED."

The Federal whig papers, with a great deal of parade, are publishing a letter from a certain *Carter Beverly* to *Henry Clay*, in which the former essays to clear up the charge against the latter of a participation in the corrupt bargain and sale which resulted in 1825 in the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. The object of Mr. *Beverly* evidently is, to produce the belief that the charge of a corrupt intrigue between Adams and Clay was based solely upon a letter written by him at the time, and which he now, after the lapse of sixteen years, says was founded upon mere *hearsay.* But unfortunately for such political humbuggers, the truth of this charge does not and never did rest upon any man's mere assertion; its verity rests upon recorded history, and cannot be controverted by Mr. *Clay* or his sixteen-years-after certificate makers.

But, the reader will ask, why does Mr. *Carter Beverly* now write this letter of exculpation to Mr. CLAY? Is it to give him the "honorable discharge" he prayed for at Buffalo just before the meeting of the Harrisburg Convention? Yes; it is a regular set game to bolster up a broken down intriguer for the Presidency, who, like an old racer, is making his last desperate effort to gain by jockeying the squanderings of a prodigal life. A mere glance at this letter will convince any unprejudiced man that its author is not now to be believed—that he is seeking after pelf.

After assuring Mr. *Clay* that he merely *heard* the charge insinuated against him; that he wrote the letter making the accusation in 1825 merely to give Mr. C. a chance to defend himself against a "scandalous slander," and begging *most sincerely* his pardon, Mr. *Beverly* approaches his real object as follows:

"From the temper of the nation, and the peculiar state of things, it is presumable that you are to be the Whig candidate for the next election of President of the U. S."

And therefore, Mr. *Beverly* might have said, we must endeavor to clear up this ugly charge of "bargain and intrigue," or you can never be elected, or be enabled to *give me an office!* He then continues:

"You have I am sure, too high respect for public opinion, as you have too much veneration for the high dignity of that situation, to be negligent of it."

Very true; Mr. *Clay* has a great "veneration for that high station," (the Presidency,) and is by no means "negligent of it;" for his whole life has been devoted to constant intrigues and manoeuvres to attain the object of his unchastened ambition. If success had depended upon Mr. *Clay's* sleepless exertions, he would long since have been President; but his desertion of the Republican party, in the doctrines of which he had been schooled in early life; his corrupt bargain with Adams to defeat the will of the people, and by which he got the office of Secretary of State, and was thus, as he vainly fancied, placed "in the line of safe precedents," has forever ruined his fortunes as a public man in this country. And although he may be "the Whig candidate for the Presidency at the next election," he will be again ingloriously beaten, notwithstanding this letter of Mr. *Carter Beverly.* Mr. B. says further:

"The greatest objection that has yet been started against you for that high post, I am concerned to say, hinges upon the old affair."

Yes, the "bargain and intrigue" scrape of 1825, will forever prostrate Mr. *Clay.* But this is not the only objection to Mr. *Clay.* When he quit the Republican party, he became a Federalist of the extremest order. He has ever been the champion of the Tariff, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, Banks and Banking rascalities, the Bankrupt Law, and all the most odious measures of his day—even oustripping the high-priest of Federalism himself—*Daniel Webster.* He was too, the instrument in preventing a reconciliation between *Cilley* and *Graves*, and therefore the cause of shedding innocent blood—and is, in the language of Mr. Adams, "reeking with innocent blood—the blood of a fellow-member of Congress." Can Mr. *Beverly*, or any other of Mr. *Clay's* certificate makers, wipe out any or all of these stains upon his political and moral character?

But it is said "a guilty conscience is its own accuser;" and this letter of Mr. *Beverly* proves the truth of the adage. He says:

"But, it will be still said by some, that, even in this explanation I have given you of the part I bore in it, there is an understanding between us, and that it is all designed for political effect."

And then continues:

"But you and I have become old enough to expect all such matters to arrive, and are therefore prepared, I dare say, for the coming of them. Then, let it be so—and I am sure we shall neither of us regard it."

Yes, you know, Mr. *Beverly*, that this letter of yours was written at the instigation of Mr. *Clay*, or some of his friends, "for political effort," and with the understanding that if elected President he would reward you with an office. And if your object could be attained, certainly neither of you would "regard" what the public thought of the matter.

But should such a witness be believed? We say no! For besides the lapse of time, and the recorded proof of the truth of the charge of "bribery and corruption" against Mr. *Clay*, the history of Mr. *Beverly* condems him upon the grounds of malice and avarice. He assisted in propagating this foul charge against Clay and Adams in 1825; and so well was the country convinced of its truth, that both of them were completely prostrated;—it was a blow from which neither of them has ever since recovered. *Beverly* was then a Jackson man, and received an office from Gen. Jackson in 1829 or '30, (as we are informed.) From this office he was removed by Mr. Van Buren, and immediately turned Whig. His object now is to get into office again; and hence this fulsome letter to Mr. *Clay.* Should such a man be believed?

"TIP—TY—TARIFF."

When at some of their hard-cider sprees in 1840, the Federal Whigs in the Northern States threw to the breeze their banners with the above inscription—"*Tip—Ty—Tariff*"—the Southern people, and the laboring classes generally were warned of what was to be expected if that party got into power. They were told that their first object would be to impose upon them a burdensome Tariff to make a few rich manufacturers richer. And what has been the result? Look at the movements of Mr. *Clay* in Congress; look at the action of several Whig State Legislatures demanding a protective Tariff, and the numerous Conventions that have lately been held in the northern States for the same purpose; and even the Federal Whig papers in our own State are coming out openly for the odious and unconstitutional protective system. In fact, show us a warm *Clay* press any where—even here in the South, and we'll show you a high Tariff press.

A late number of the New York *Tribune*, the leading Clay organ in the City of New-York, after noticing the Tariff Resolutions passed at a late Whig State Convention in Ohio, thus concludes his article:

"We have also read the proceedings of some thirty or forty County Conventions, in every one of which the efficient *Protection of American Industry* is set forth as the most essential duties of the Government *and one of the cardinal principles of the Whig party.* The whole Country is rapidly taking up its true position!"

What do our Southern Whigs—the *Republican* portion of the party, we mean—think of this doctrine? Are they who claim to be State Rights men, in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, willing to admit that a "PROTECTIVE TARIFF is a cardinal principle" in their faith? And "the whole country is taking up its true position," says this Clay-Tariffite;—that is, the advocates of Tariffs and monopolies are every where rousing themselves to make a powerful effort to fasten the exploded American System upon us again. But will the South submit? This is a question it would be well for Mr. *Clay* and his Tariff friends to consider well before they make the attempt. In another contest for Southern rights, they may not have South Carolina alone to contend with. But let it be borne in mind, that "a *Protective Tariff is one of the cardinal* principles of the Whig party."

THE ISSUE.

We are glad to see the Whigs in some parts of our State acting like men, by avowing their real object—*Clay and a National Bank.* We know how to meet them when they present the true issue—DEMOCRACY, EQUAL RIGHTS AND A SOUND CURRENCY, *against Clay, a National Bank and a worthless rag currency!*—the PEOPLE against *irresponsible corporations.* At a recent Whig meeting in Bertie County, and another in Halifax, Mr. OUTLAW and Mr. CHERRY, the leading Federal orators in that region of the State, hoisted the Clay flag—declared their opposition to any Convention of their party to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and their determination to sink or swim with Mr. CLAY. This is evidently a concerted movement among the Whigs of our State, as it was first made in Orange County, under the immediate influence of our two Senators in Congress; and we hope there will be no backing out on the part of our opponents—they go for *Clay, Morehead and the Banks;* while we go for *Demoracy, a sound Currency, and for protecting the honest laborer against the fraudulent, swindling paper money system.* On which side will the hardworking farmers and mechanics of our State be found? On that of the *Banks*, or the PEOPLE?

LATE ARRIVAL—IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND!

One of the Cunard Steamers has just arrived at New York, bringing intelligence from England to the 19th February. The news is thus summed up by the Charleston *Mercury:*

"First, is the declaration of the British Ministry that the mutineers of the "Creole" will be set at liberty, not given up.

"The second is the refusal of France to ratify the treaty conceding the right of search—a pretty clear indication that in case of difficulty between England and the United States, France is not disposed to be committeed in favor of her "natural enemy" against her "old ally."

"Lastly, the remarkable modification of the Corn Laws, proposed and carried by the Peel Ministry—reducing the duties one half. The modification is a signal instance of that sort of policy which yields always with an appearance of fear and ill-will—it yields the duty and clings to the principle—it has disgusted the high Tories and not satisfied the free trade men. The Tories demanded exclusion—that is given up. The Liberals asked for a fixed duty—they get a new "sliding scale." The Duke of Buckingham has resigned—the liberal press denounces the new Corn Law and things look dark for the continuance of Tory power."

The Charleston papers announce the death of the Hon. *Jacob F. Mintzing*, Mayor of that City. He died on the 15th instant.

New Hampshire.—The elections just over in this firm Democratic Commonwealth, has as usual, resulted in a splendid victory to free principles. Gov. *Hubbard*, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, is elected by about five thousand majority over the Federal candidate, and a Mr. White, run by a portion of the Democratic party;—and the majority of the two Republican candidates over the Federal ticket is over ten thousand. Thus opens the spring elections. "Old Virginny" thunders next.

Premature Movements.—We regret exceedingly to see fragments of the Democratic party in various sections of the Union nominating their favorites for th ePresidency. A late Democratic meeting at the capitol of Mississippi, nominated Mr. Van Buren for re-election; and we see it announced that a similar meeting is about assembling at the capitol of Pennsylvania, for the avowed purpose of nominating Col. Johnson. We have several times expressed our objections to this early agitation of the subject; and we reiterate these objections. In the language of the Alexandria *Index*,

"We trust that the Democracy of the Key-Stone will be cautious how they make a hasty nomination. There is such a thing as committing one's self too soon. We think no State should make a positive nomination before the great Convention of the representatives of the whole people shall meet. We think the Convention should sit in Baltimore on the 4th of March next, (1843); and then if Col. Johnson is declared to be the People's Candidate, we shall say amen! Until then, we shall consider any nomination as premature and unnecessary."

☞ It seems to afford some of the Whig papers of our State an infinite deal of satisfaction to abuse Col. WHEELER. Why is this? Do they expect to arrest the downward course of Federalism by abusing a man whose only sin, is to have been a Democratic office-holder and a victim to the non-proscription reign of Whiggery? Col. W. is now a private citizen; and though he *does* exercise the poor privilege in this land of liberty, of being a Democrat, we think the fiends of party malignity should cease their warfare upon him. Political warfare, to conceal personal malice, is contemptible, beyond forbearance.

Another McLeod Affair.—A Canadian was lately arrested at one of the border villages of New York, as being a participator in the burning of the Steamboat *Caroline* and the murder of those on board. He was arraigned for trial, but discharged on account of informality in the warrant of arrest. He did not deny his guilt. On the news of this arrest reaching Washington, Mr. *Tyler* sent a special Message to Congress, requesting that body to pass a law in obedience to the insolent demand of Great Britain, taking the jurisdiction of such cases form the State to the Federal Courts; and Mr. *Berrien*, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, immediately reported a Bill in accordance with the suggestions of the Message! So we go, approaching the gulf of Federal consolidation as fast as our rulers can carry us.

☞ *Go ahead!*—Mr. HENRY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is to be at Salisbury on Thursday next to address the people; and next week at Lexington, Davidson County. He is carrying all before him, we hear.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR: The following article appeared in the *Charlotte Journal* of the 17th instant, as Editorial:

"☞ We published two articles a week or two ago on the subject of a Protective Tariff to let the people see what was the opinion of Mr. Madison, and other eminent men after the formation of the present Constitution, relative to the duty of the Government, as respects a Tariff of protection, and the evidence adduced clearly shows that they advocated and were in favor, during the early ages of the government, of protecting our own manufactures to the exclusion of foreign articles. We have always been of the opinion since we understood any thing of the subject that it was our true policy to protect our own manufactures, and we think it will be discovered before many years rolls round.—Why does England exclude our Flour and Wheat from her markets? Certainly because it would be brought in competition with her own and lower price. If England will protect her Farmers from competition ought we not to protect our Manufacturers? And when England succeeds in raising Cotton in the East Indies sufficient to supply her demand then our Cotton will be excluded from her markets and those who now condemn a Protective Tariff as a system of fraud and plunder will be among the first that will cry out for it. Time will show whether we are wrong or not. Another thing, it is to be presumed that Mr. Madison who aided in forming the Constitution understood it as well as the learned doctors of the law do at this time."

Now, although it may be that in this community what appears in the *Journal* is considered of but little importance; yet it should be borne in mind that the *Journal* is the organ and speaks the sentiments of the leaders and prominent men of the Federal Whig party in this County. Considered in this light, then, the article above is of some importance; especially when it is known that the leading Whigs in Charlotte publicly advocate the same doctrine.

I, then, Mr. Editor, call the attention of this community to the article above from the last *Journal*; and ask them if they are prepared to subscribe to the doctrine therein contained? Are Southern men willing to admit that a *Protective Tariff* is either constitutional or expedient? The Journal says it is both;—which proves what I have always believed, that the Whig party, north and South, are in favor of this system of fraud and plunder. Mind you; the *Journal* does not advocate a Tariff for revenue, as authorized by the Constitution;—but a PROTECTIVE TARIFF—a tax upon the laboring and producing classes of the country for the exclusive benefit of a few wealthy manufacturers of New England! What is such a system but one of robbery? Does the Constitution give Congress the power to tax any one, or all the pursuits of the country to increase the wealth of any one class of citizens?

And what are the arguments of the *Journal* to sustain this monstrous doctrine? Why, that England pursues this *protective* policy—excludes our flour and grain from her markets, because it would lower the price of her own grain! A very proper doctrine! England has a Queeen and titled nobility: and I suppose these good Whigs would have us, of course, to follow *that* example, too! But what does this policy of Great Rritain amount to? Why does she put so high a tax on imported flour and grain that none can be carried into the country? The reason is plain: All the lands in the kingdom are held by the aristocracy and nobility, constituting about one-third of the population. This body of lordly aristocrats are the soul and main-stay of the British monarchy—they do all the legislation and direct the Government in all its departments.—Of course, then, they would take care of themselves. They put this tax upon foreign grain and flour, so that the laboring poor who own no lands, and raise no grain, will be compelled to buy of them at any price they may ask;—in this way they keep the mass of the people poor and powerless, and unable to demand a change of Government or a redress of their grievances. It is by such a system of high taxes or *protective duties*, that about two-thirds of the British Empire—that nation of robbers—are kept in bondage, laboring for the aristocracy and starving for bread! Yes, the public records of Great Britain admit the startling fact, that thousands of her poor annually starve for the want of bread—that bread which is taken from their mouths by the *protective Tariff system!*

And yet the Whigs of our country, headed by Mr. CLAY as their leader, wish to impose the same system upon our countrymen. Because Great Britain taxes and grinds her poor laborers to starvation, we must do the same, say these patriotic Whigs! It is useless to say that the laborer of any country only pays for what he *consumes*. It is only those who *produce* something to the wealth of a country, who pay the Tariff taxes. The manufacturer only gets rich on the raw material of that which has already been produced by the agriculturist. Herein it is that the Tariff taxes bear so onerously on the Southern people. Our pursuit is agriculture—and a *protective Tariff* is drawing from us the very life-blood of our prosperity to enrich a handful of manufacturers in New England. Is such a system just—is it constitutional?

But, says the *Journal*, when Great Britain succeeds in raising Cotton in her East Indies, our Cotton will be excluded from her market, and then those who now condemn a protective Tariff will be the first to cry out for it. This is not so. The Democrats, as a party, have always been opposed to the system; and for one, I say that when we cannot raise Cotton to a profit, without violating the constitution by taxing some other section of the Union to help us on, let us quit the business and go at something else. I go for every tub standing upon its own bottom—for free trade and no shackles upon labor.

One word in conclusion. I wish to ask the people of this County, if the *Charlotte Journal*, and the leading Whigs of Mecklenburg advocated a *Protective Tariff* before the last Presidential Election? Did they tell you that their party was for any such measure? I do not think they did; for if they had, many who voted with them never would have done so. On the contrary, they professed to be opposed to high taxes in any shape. You may hear again from

ANTI-TARIFF.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF CHARLOTTE.

The onward progress of the Temperance Reform in our State, and throughout the Union, has been such of late as to inspire the friends of that noble and humane cause with renewed confidence in its righteousness and ultimate triumph. But in speaking, Mr. Editor, to the young men of our Village on this very important subject, I must be permitted to express my surprise and regret, that they seem to stand with folded armes, their own worst enemies. Why is this? I see the young men of several towns in the Eastern part of our State, have roused themselves, formed Total Abstinence Societies, and are zealously engaged in pushing forward the good work of moral redemption to many who would otherwise be lost to society and themselves. Do my young friends hold back, because the older and leading citizens in our community seem to take no interest in the matter? Let them act so no longer, but "set the ball in motion," and the greater will be the honor due them from posterity.

Being in the ranks of the young men of our community, Mr. Editor, is my excuse for not addressing these remarks to our villagers generally. And I now call upon my peers in age, and beg them to move in the Temperance Reform. Let us have a meeting some evening the ensuing week, organize a Society on the Total Abstinence principle, and thus make a start in the good work. What say you, young men of Charlotte? Who will second this motion? TEMPERANCE.

☞ Up to our latest dates, there is nothing in the proceedings of Congress worth reporting, except that the President and Secretary of the Treasury have made another call upon Congress for another loan, or an issue of Treasury Notes, for the want of which, they say, the wheels of Government must stop before the end of the present quarter! Their cry is "spend! spend!" and then "borrow! borrow!" to pay!

From the Lincolnton Republican.

THE LATE R. H. BURTON.

When a great and good man goes down to the grave, esteemed and beloved by all classes of society, veneration for his character and gratitude for his usefulness, demand something more than merely a passing tribute to his memory. Seldom does the register of the Tomb receive a name, more distinguished for all those sterling virtues which command admiration, and secure affection, than of Robert H. Burton, Esq., who died on the 26th of last month, at his residence in this County.

He was born in Granville County in the year 1781. His Father, Col. Burton, was distinguished for his amiable and estimable character. His Mother was a Daughter of Judge Williams of this State—A family of worth and respectability.

Mr. Burton completed his education at the University of North Carolina about the year 1798.

In 1813 he married Miss Mary Fullenwider, Daughter of John Fullenwider, Esq. After his marriage he removed to this County where he continued to reside until his death.

After qualifying himself for the Bar, he entered upon the duties of his profession with an ability and industry, which soon gave him the first rank and extensive patronage as a Lawyer.

The endowments of a strong and original mind, developed by a good education, and directed by a large share of practical wisdom placed him in public estimation among the first of business men.—This high standing he sustained as long as he continued at the bar, and retired from it honored and loved for his candour, and above all, for the kind and benevolent feelings of his heart.

He was appointed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at different periods, Judge of the Superior Court, and Treasurer of the State.

Talents, learning, and wealth may command distinction, and often elevate those to high stations, who have few claims upon the confidence and hearts of their fellow men. It was very different with the subject of this notice. Far from being elated by his circumstances, free from ostentation, above the low and grovelling arts of selfishness, his open and generous countenance spoke to all who knew him, a language which his actions never betrayed, that he sought only for the *best objects*, and by the *fairest means*.

His intercourse with others was marked by dignity of deportment, delicacy of feeling, cheerfulness and equanimity of temper. Far removed from those feelings of vanity, suspicion or envy which unfit men for the joys of social life, his eye was always open to the virtues of his friends; his heart was always ready to reciprocate their kindness, sympathize with their sorrows, and overlook their infirmities. His hand, his counsel, his time and his influence were all at the command of those who shared his confidence.

His life was a bright pattern of those *rare* excellencies of character, essential to the peace and purity of Society. He possessed a lofty sense of personal honor and virtuous feeling. He scorned the abominations of evil speaking, profanity, defamation. Regarding the reputation of others as a sacred treasure, he wood not stoop to meddle with the private history or detract from the good name of those around him. It was right for such a man to feel that the sources of his enjoyment, and the causes of his elevation were not to be found in the calamities or the vices of those around him; and hence his lips were closed to the tales of slander, and his bosom was a stranger to the evils of calumny.

Did all who seek to be distinguished or pretend to be virtuous, act upon this principle, what a mass of evils would fade away from the catalogue of human wretchedness!

But there was another circle nearer to his heart, in which he was better qualified to shine; and in which true excellency displayed is a sure test of worth. What a man is *in reality*, he is *at home*.—Justice could not be done the character of the deceased without knowing him in the family circle.—As a husband, a parent and a master, those only who were the objects of his warm attachment and unremitting tenderness know how to appreciate a loss sustained by his removal.—A disconsolate Widow and seven Children are left to feel its depth.

The brightest feature of his character remains to be noticed. His conduct gave the most satisfactory evidence that he was an humble, consistent, and zealous christian. He was for, perhaps, twenty years a member of the Presbyterian Chuch, and during eight or ten years previous to his death, a Ruling Elder of Unity. He was justly regarded not only as a member, but a pillar of the Church, whose prayers, counsel and example tended to its peace and prosperity. Religion with him was not a mere matter of opinion or of feeling; but of judgement, of principle, of affection, and of action.

He proved his faith in the doctrines of christianity by consecrating his life to the service of Christ.

Not by noisy pretension, but by good works, he manifested zeal for the Glory of God and anxiety for the advancement of his kingdom. Such a life gives to his mourning friends a right to the highest and only adequate source of consolation. *Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; the end of that man is peace. Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of his saints. The memory of the just is blessed.*

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more."

THE LATE LEWIS WILLIAMS.

From the Salem Gazette.

"Little Babe! thou camest into the world weeping, while all around thee smiled—contrive so to live that thou mayest depart in smiles, while all around the weep."
Ancient Baptismal Admonition.

The melancholly news of the death of the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, having reached Huntsville, the citizens of the village and neighborhood assembled, on a hasty summons, to interchange their feelings on the sad occasion, and to propose a wider expression of the public sympathy upon this loss to virtue and patriotism.

The meeting was organized by a motion from Col. RICHARD C. PURYIER, that HENRY P. POINDEXTER, Esq., take the Chair, and that WILLIAM HARDIN, Esq., act as Secretary. On taking his seat, the Chairman, in perfect keeping with the spirit of the meeting, made a few touching remarks on the well earned character of the deceased, and his sense of the public calamity.

In the company present, were seen some of the old and venerable gentlemen of the community, who had known Mr. WILLIAMS from infancy to grey hairs, as also those who were his cotemporaries in years. A deep and solemn silence prevailed, and tears "like rain drops," were seen to trickle down their furrowed cheeks, while a gentleman by request, read from the public news-papers the proceedings of Congress on the death of a fellow Member styled, by long service "The Father of the House," and the glowing addresses of several gentlemen of the Senate and Hall of Representatives—on the merits and services of this lamented son of North Carolina.

On a further motion, the Chairman appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Col. Richard C. Puryier, Samuel L. Davis, John Welsh and Joseph Hauser, Esqrs., to prepare and report Resolutions expressive of the sense and design of the meeting, who, after retiring a short time, returned the following Resolutions which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Huntsville and its vicinity, with the deepest sensations of sorrow and regret, have heard of the death of the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, the long-tried and faithful Representative of this District, in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we most respectfully invite the citizens generally, of his native county of Surry, to unite with us, his immediate neighbors and friends, in a meeting at Rockford, on Tuesday of our Superior Court week, in order to express and perform the last offices of esteem and affection to a "Public Servant," who, for the period of an entire generation in the life of man—amid the dazzling allurements of ambition—and the varied temptations to vice and self-indulgence, offered to those in high places of office—in all the bickerings of party spirit—in the bitter contentions of sectional feelings or popular excitements—amid the dubious mazes of political strife, where the perceptions of "right and wrong" are so often blended—in the fluctuations of national policy—in the vicissitudes of peace or war—has ever stood sacredly by his country's honor and interest, and, like a faithful sentinel, has literally died on the watchtower.

Resolved further, With a like intent in this labor of love to the honored dead, we invite the other counties of the district to hold similar meetings as the terms of the Court successively arrive.

Resolved, That we most affectionately express to the Hon. William A. Graham and to the Hon. Henry Clay of the Senate, to the Hon. Mr. Rayner, the Hon. Mr. W.C. Johnson, and the Venerable Ex-President Adams, of the House of Representatives, our heart and *homefelt* gratification for their manly and eloquent addresses to both Houses of Congress on this mournful occasion.

It being well understood, that the late Honored Representative will be brought away from Washington to be interred in his native soil, at the family mansion in the neighborhood;

Resolved therefore, That we will attend the Funeral of the deceased at a day hereafter to be named, and we most respectfully invite the attendance of our friends generally to participate in the last solemn duties to departed worth.

Resolved, That this meeting begs leave to offer its deep and sincere condolence to the Relations of the deceased, on this afflicting dispensation of Providence, and that, in common with them, we share the pleasing consolation to learn from those who lingered at the bed side and watched his departing hours, that he submitted to the final stroke, sudden as it was, with the dignity of a man and the resignation of a christian.

Resolved finally, That these Resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Salem Gazette, with the request that they be copied by the Newspapers of the State generally.

H. P. POINDEXTER, *Ch'm.*
WILLIAM HARDIN, *Secretary.*
Huntsville, March 5th, 1842.

[From the Watchman of the South.]

THE FIRST COLLEGE IN N. CAROLINA.

It may be pleasing to you to record for the information of many of your readers who will be interested in them, some facts respecting the early efforts of the citizens of the upper part of North Carolina for the education of their youth.

The first College or Institution that offorded a complete College course of instruction, was established at Charlotte, a small village, the county seat of Mecklenburg County, and went ino operation about the year 1763, under the name of *Queen's College*. It was founded by the liberality and efforts of the settlements inthat fertile country, between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, consisting almost exclusively of Scotch Irish Presbyterians, for the purpose of training their youth to usefulness and for perpetuating among their descendents religion, morality, and sound knowledge in their secluded heritage in the wilderness.

Isaac Alexander, M. D., of the numerous family of Alexanders, of which, together with that of Harris, it is said that about the time of the Revolution, they constituted at least a quarter of the county, was their first President.

The Father of the first President, Abraham Alexander, Esq., for a long time the presiding Magistrate of the county, was Chairman of the Convention that met in Charlotte, and after a couple of days deliberation, issued the famous *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20th*, 1775, and sent it to Congress by Mr. James Jack, more than a year before the national declaration was made.

After this declaration of Independence, the name of the Insttution was changed from *Queen's College* to *Liberty Hall*.

When the British forces advanced from South Carolina, in the war that followed the declaration of Independence, the College exercises were suspended, the Students scattered, and the building occupied by the invaders as a hospital. The numerous graves in rear of the College, testified, after the departure of the forces, how great had been their loss, in a country which from the harrassing of their foraging parties, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, even by an armed force, they named the *Hornet's Nest.*

Rev. Alexander McWhorter, of New Jersey was the last President. By the direction of the synod of New York and Philadelphia, in the year 1764, he had visited that region of country as a Missionary, to administer the Ordinances and assist in organizng Congregations, and adjusting the boundaries of those already formed, and the ordaining of Elders; and was so acceptable to the Congregations that next year calls were made out from Hopewell, Centre, Thyatira, and Fourth Creek, for him to become Pastor. These were declined; but he afterwards became President of the College. Upon the breaking up of the institution by the invasion of Carolina, he returned to New Jersey, where he passed the remainder of a long and useful life.

The instruction given by the President and two Professors embraced a complete literary course, and as much of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, as was customary in any College in America.

There were never any permanent funds, and the College was sustained by the tuition fees and the donations of individuals.

The youth educated in that institution have all slept with their fathers, and no list of their names remains. One of the degrees conferred is still in existence, in the possession of Mr. J. D. Graham, Lincoln county.

A few names of Graduates are preserved in the memoirs of the aged; as Col. Polk, an Officer in the Revolution, and farther of Bishop Polk, of the Episcopal Church; John Graham, M. D., Francis Cummings, D. D., who labored in Georgia, and Thomas Henderson, M. D., of Charlotte. The three last named, for the purpose of economy, kept bachelor's hall in a small building erected for the purpose; while the other Students were accommodated at the Steward's hall.

Thomas Henderson, M. D., after the Revolution, occupied the college building for a High School, which he carried on with great reputation for many years.

Of the few survivors of the pupils of this School, the venerable man from whom these facts were obtained, Jno. Robinson, D. D., long pastor of Poplar Tent, is one. The late Dr. Wilson, of Rocky River, one of whose sons is now missionary in Africa, and Mr. James Walace, long Pastor of Providence, were among his pupils.

No vestige of the College buildings now remains; the site is occupied by the dwelling of Mr. Julius Alexander.

While Mr. Henderson's High School continued, it is not known that efforts were made for a College; those not satisfied with the amount of instruction obtained at his school, went to Nassau Hall, in New Jersey.

After the time of Henderson, various efforts were made to erect a College for that region of country; and at one time a charter was obtained from the Legislature. But nothing efficient or permanent was done till within a few years. The descendants of those Congregations which erected *Liberty Hall* have put up Davidson College, about twenty miles from Charlotte, with sanguine hopes of success. The worthy President of this institution, or some of its friends, will probably in a short time, favor you with a sketch of its history and prospects.

I have thought you would take pleasure in snatching, even temporarily, from the oblivion that is fast going over them, some few names nnd some actions of a generation that ought never to be forgotten.

Respectfully yours, VIATOR.

Married,

In this County, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Nolen, Mr. *James Stephens* to Mrs. *Catharine Hanon.*

Died,

In this County, on Wednesday the 16th inst., after an illness of 22 days, *Mary Elizabeth J.*, only daughter of William and Nancy A. Maxwell aged four years three months and 21 days.

In this County, on the 15th instant. *David Reid*, Esq., in the 63d year of his age. Mr. R. was generaliy esteemed a worthy citizen of society.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsom supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Land Sales
ON A CREDIT!

BY Virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell, at the late dwelling house of Col. Evan Alexander, on Clear Creek, on Monday the 4th day of April next, the following valuable plantations viz. One Tract containing

172 Acres,

joining the lands of Cyrus Morrison, Margaret Alexander, and others, on the waters of Clear Creek. One other Tract containing

387 Acres,

joining the lands of Isaac Alexander, John Garmon and others. Also, one other Tract containing

400 Acres,

on the waters of Duck Creek joining the lands of Sutton Williams and others.

All the above mentioned lands will be sold, at the same time and place, on a credit of twelve months, for the benefit of partition among the helrs at law of William Alexander, deceased. Bonds and securities will be required.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Mecklenburg County, N. C., March 7, 1842.

Notice!

WE will sell at Public Sale, at Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., on the 11th of April, between

THIRTY AND FORTY LIKELY

NEGROES,

Consisting of Mechanics of all kinds: Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Tanners, Carpenters, &c.

The negroes are all of good families.—We will also sell a large number of

Cattle,

(OF IMPROVED STOCK;)
A LARGE NUMBER OF

SHEEP,

(Saxony, Merino and mixed;)
A GOOD STOCK OF

HOGS,

Horses and Mules;

A quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Oats;

WAGONS,

Gearing, Ploughs, and

All kinds of Farming Tools.

The Negro property will be sold on a credit of twelve months with interest from the day of Sale, the purchaser to give bond and approved security. Terms as to the other property, will be made known on the day of sale.

M. HOKE. } Exr's of R. H.
H. W. BURTON. } Burton, dec'd

☞ We will also dispose of several tracts of valuable land in the neighborhood of Beatty's Ford, at private sale.

M. H. }
H. W. B. } Exr's.

Lincoln co., N. C., March 16, 1842. 51....ts.

Skins!—Skins!!—Skins!!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at their House, back of J. B. Kerr's Hotel,

Deer Skins dressed with hair.
" " " without hair.
" " " Buff.
Bear " "
Sheep " " with wool.
" " " without wool.

Coon and Otter Skins dressed, which they offer for sale cheap for CASH, or in exchange for other raw Skins.

ADAM SILER.
MARTIN FYRNISELL.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...tf

SIMONS EPPING & CO.,
Charleston, South-Carolina,

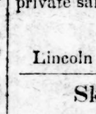
ARE now receiving their spring supply of all kinds of *Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Glassware*, as also a fine assortment of *French and German Toys*, which they import direct and keep constantly on hand, *Tooth, Hair, and Paint Brushes, &c., &c.*

By their advantageous connections in Europe and in the northern cities, they have now fully succeeded in arranging their stock suitable for this market, not only being able to sell at low prices, but to supply their customers with the best of articles, by which, they flatter themselves, to merit the patronage of their friends and the public.

Merchants, Apothecaries and Physicians in this and the adjoining States will be supplied on accommodating terms, and customers will be furnished with a Prices Current from time to time, similar to those of the northern druggists.

February 8, 1842. 52...3w

A few Good Things Yet,
AND
More Expected.



THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...r

POETRY.

FROM THE COOS COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

THE BANKRUPT'S GLEE.

DESIGNED FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASSAGE OF THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Let the bankrupt rejoice, for the Sheriff no more,
Shall follow his coach as it rolls from the door:
His mansion— no more shall he hastily lock it,
And skulk through the streets with the key in his pocket,
But lightly his heart neath his ruffles shall beat,
While his racy old liquors shall soothe his retreat.

Those cities on paper, he sold long ago,
Have brought him a cool fifty thousand or so,
And he's kept them in store, as a help in his day,
To wipe off what *new scores* may come in his way;
To buy him his wine, and his plate to restore
To the revels that circle his table once more.

'Tis true, some poor neighbor may ask for his pay,
But the law is against him, and what can he say?
Tho' his children are houseless, and hunger for bread,
If he call once too much, let him look to his head!
For Congress declares that such loafers no more,
Shall trouble us gentry by calls at the door.

And surely those beggars, called creditors, should
Consider such wise laws designed for their good,
For with them, our waste lands we'll honestly share,
And every thing else we can cleverly spare—
But *sure*—when we come to that snug heap of pelf,
For "present subsistence" we'll keep to ourself.

Let the laborer grumble and writhe in his toil,
'Tis the joy of our Congress, his hopes to despoil,
And say—'neath our debts, should our energies rust,
To save such poor sixpenny worms from the dust?
Ah, no! for 'tis only such gentry as we,
That Congress protect, in this land of the free!

MISCELLANY.

THE MOTHER AND THE DAUGHTER.

In a pretty little cottage at Richmond, commanding a delightful view of the Thames, lived Madame La Roche, and her only child, Adeline.

At an early age the parents of Madame La Roche had taken her from her native country, England, to France, in order that her education might be completed. Here a certain Monsieur La Roche, a man much older, but also much richer than herself, had solicited her hand. In obedience to the command of her parents, and in spite of her strongly expressed aversion, the match was concluded, and the elderly husband and the young wife took up their abode in Paris. Three years afterwards, Monsieur La Roche died, leaving one child, a daughter. Since that event Madame La Roche had resided in Switzerland first, and subsequently in Germany. At length, tired of the continent, she returned to England, where she had now lived two years, and where she firmly intended to spend the remainder of her days.

As woman is placed in our present social system, perhaps the most independent and life-enjoying of the sex is a young and attractive widow. Madame La Roche was both young and attractive, and sensible too, or she would have been envious of her sweet daughter, Adeline. As it was, she treated her with the warmth of a mother, and the confidence of an elder sister.

On a certain summer day Adeline La Roche was seated in a room opening on a lawn which sloped to the river. By her side, and close by her, was a man youthful and handsome. He held one of her hands clasped in his, and was looking with a most impassioned air into her face. Her eyes were cast down, and the slightest suspicion of a blush was on her cheek. The blush would have been deeper—but it was a situation she was somewhat used to. They loved each other.

"And you fear, George, that mamma would never consent?" said Adeline, continuing a colloquy that had been proceeding, heaven knows how long; for in such cases (I'm told) hours are like minutes.

"I fear it much," said George Trevor;—"what pretensions have I? A man of wealth and consideration, like Mr. Crofton, may hope—but I can hope for nothing."

"Ha! ha! you are jealous," said Adeline, looking up and smiling archly, "do you distrust me, then?"

"No, dear Adeline, indeed," replied George, "I do believe your heart is mine, and mine only; but say if I have not cause for suspecting that Mr. Crofton is my rival, and that your mamma favors him?"

"Now you mention it," said Adelme, "I will confess to you that I am very miserable on this account. Ever since we first met Mr. Crofton at that horrid ball, he has been eternally at the house. He *must* perceive how coldly I receive him."

"And how does Madame La Roche receive him?" said Trevor.

"Ah, too well!" replied Adeline. "I often see them sitting together in a corner talking in a low tone, and every now and then looking towards me, as if I were the subject of their conversation. He is trying to gain mamma over to his interest, I know. It will be of no use if he does. I would sooner die than marry him."

"So, having experienced the misery of a forced match herself, she would doom you to the same fate?" said George Trevor, with vehemence.

"I hardly know what to think," said Adeline, gently, "when I remember how affectionately she always treats me, it seems impossible; but when I see her encourage so evidently the visits of Mr. Crofton, I am compelled to dread every thing.

"We may be mistaken after all, Adeline," said Trevor. "These visits are possibly intended for Madame La Roche. Remember, Mademoiselle, you are not the only young and pretty inhabitant of Vine Cottage."

"Oh, I am sure that is not the case," said Adeline. "Mamma has told me, often and often, that no consideration on earth should induce her to marry again, and that all her care now was to see me happily settled. Mr. Crofton and mamma are now viewing the conservatory together. George, I feel a strange presentiment that he will propose formally for me during that opportunity, and that I shall be called upon to give him his answer at once."

"You will reject him, then, dear Adeline?" said Trevor, anxiously.

"Can you ask me?" exclaimed Adeline.—"I will never bestow my hand where I cannot bestow my heart. *That*, George, is yours—past praying for?"

"Ten thousand thanks for this one more proof of constancy," said Trevor. "To doubt your truth now would indeed be to think you unworthy of love. But I hear footsteps approaching; they are returning from the conservatory. Adieu, dear Adeline, for a time. I will not meet Mr. Crofton—but I am not jealous, mind!"

Scarcely had George Trevor left the apartment when Madame La Roche and Mr. Crofton entered from the lawn. Mr. Crofton rather precipitately took his leave, and Madame La Roche and Adeline were alone.

"Sit down, Adeline," said her mother:—"I have something very particular to say to you."

Adeline obeyed with the air of a martyr. Her presentiment had evidently been but too true.

"My dear child," continued Madame La Roche, "you are now of an age when you should begin to think of being settled for life. Nature has given you beauty and talents; I have, to the utmost of my ability, given you good education; and I may say, without flattery, that you are capable of making any man happy. Why, then, remain single, if you meet with one for whom you can feel an affection?"

Adeline offered no observation, and Madame La Roche continued.

"There is a gentleman, who, I am certain, loves you; I have seen enough of him to be as certain that he deserves your love in return, and it will give me pleasure if you tell me that he possesses it."

"My dear mamma," said Adeline, with firmness, "it is better to be candid at once; I know whom you mean, and all you are going to say; but it is in vain. I do not love him, I never shall love him, and I cannot marry him."

"Adeline, Adeline!" cried her mother, laughing, "you are too quick by far for me. Do you not love, will you never love, and cannot you marry—George Trevor?"

"George Trevor?" exclaimed Adeline, her breath nearly taken away with astonishment.

"Ay, George Trevor," said her mother. "So you blush now, and I was not mistaken, I find, in supposing that you loved each other; I am glad of it, dear child, and give my most willing consent to your union."

"I feared you would not listen to him, or I would have confided in you," said Adeline, half laughing and half crying at this sudden and unexpected realization of hopes she had scarcely dared to entertain.

"And that merely because at present he happens to be poor," said Madame La Roche. "Ah, my Adeline! it is love, not wealth, that should be considered; and if George Trevor be poor, are we not rich enough? But, continued she, holding down her head and speaking, "now that I have wished you all happiness, and consented to your marriage, will you, dear little friend, wish me the same, and consent to *my* marriage?"

"You! you marry again!" exclaimed Adeline.

"And have you been so blind as to suspect nothing?" said Madame La Roche, raising her head and smiling; "I will conceal it from you no longer. You know that I was married in France at a very early age, but you do not know that before that I had given my heart in England to a youth whose only fault was poverty. My parents had forbidden him the house, and on hearing of my engagement on the continent, he went out in despair to India. Some two months ago, you may remember, we were at a large ball. How can I describe to you my sensations when I saw there the man whom I had loved in my early youth—whom I still loved! I recognised him even before I heard his name."

"And that name was Crofton," said Adeline, much affected."

"It was," replied Madame La Roche; "he had remained single, though he had grown rich enough to buy. if he had willed it, some poor girl, as I myself had been bought. Adeline, he has prevailed upon me to change my resolution of never marrying again. Do you wish me joy."

The mother and daughter fell into each other's arms and mingled their tears; but assuredly they were not tears of sorrow.

On the same morning the two weddings were celebrated, and opinions were divided whether the matronly or the youthful bride looked more charming.

MORAL.

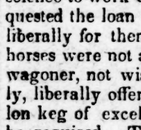
The genereous, from having experienced pain, are less prone to inflict it on others; the ungenerous, from the same cause, are more prone to inflict it.

Don't work on Sundays.—A resident of Massachusetts having been to Hartford, Ct., for a load of Merchandize, was so far retarded in his progress by bad travelling that he could not reach home on Saturday, and consequently put up at a Connecticut tavern. The next morning he endeavored to hire the landlord, who was also a farmer, to go with his span of horses and help him up a certain heavy hill that he might reach home in season for meeting in the afternoon. The landlord promptly declined, on the ground that it was contrary to his rules and conscience to work on Sunday. The wagoner then requested the loan of a span of horses, offering to pay liberally for them. The only answer was that the horses were not allowed to work on Sunday. The wagoner, not wishing to be detained from his family, liberally offered a silver dollar, and a five-gallon keg of excellent gin, for the assistance which he required. This extraordinary offer overcame all scruples, and the required assistance was furnished; the landlord going in person. When arrived at the top of the highlands, the landlord proposed to return, and demanded the promised remuneration. "I don't know as I owe you any thing," said the wagoner. "May be your bill of work on Sunday would not be legal." "But then," said the astonished landlord, "you promised me the money and gin; now I appeal to your own conscience." 'Ah, my friend," replied the wagoner, "my conscience never works on Sundays."

Modern Legislative Acts.—The following very graphic picture of Legislation was drawn by Mr. Kennedy, a member of the Alabama Legislature:

"Four-fifths of the Legislation for many years past consists in bills to incorporate school cabins and meeting houses, debating societies, cotton presses and spinning jennies, militia guards and fire companies—and to declare a grocery, a blacksmith shop, and a bed-bug tavern, a town corporate; to appropriate the people's money and divorce drunken husbands from scolding wives; to establish toll bridges across any branches; to declare a mill stream a public highway, and to authorize a militia Colonel to erect gates across a public lane; to elect bank directors on secret conditions—drink champaigne and eat oyster suppers.

Daniel Dennis.



THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July.

JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

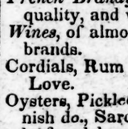
March 5, 1842. 50...TF.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, having obtained Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Rosanna Walker, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, will offer at public sale, at her late residence, *on Friday the 1st day of April next*, the following property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

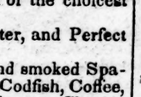
Corn, Wheat, Oats,

And Roughness of various kinds;



Horses,

Cattle, Hogs and



SHEEP;

Household and Kitchen Furniture;

Farming Implements

Of every kind, and a variety of other articles not herein mentioned.

Terms of Sale.—A reasonable credit, to be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WALKER, Admr.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be sold to the highest bidder, (under authority of the last Will of John Walker, Sr., deceased,) a valuable NEGRO MAN, on a credit to be made known at the sale.

JOHN WALKER, Executor.

March 10, 1842. 53...ts

New Concern.

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES!

Sandry & Gundry inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening for sale, at their Store nearly opposite the "Charlotte Hotel," a very heavy and selec stock of the various articles embraced in their line of business;—among which will be found the following:

French Brandy and *Holland Gin* of the very best quality, and various domestic liquors.

Wines, of almost every variety, and of the choicest brands.

Cordials, Rum Shrub, London Porter, and Perfect Love.

Oysters, Pickled Scotch Herrings and smoked Spanish do., Sardines (from Venice,) Codfish, Coffee, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Cheese, butter Crackers, Arabian Dates, Candies, (a great variety, including French Kisses,) Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, fine Soap, Starch, sperm and Tallow Candles,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Ladies' and *Gentlemen's*

SHOES,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY;

And numerous other articles, comprising the largest and most desirable stock of Groceries ever offered in this market—all of which will be sold on very moderate terms for *cash*, or on a credit to punctual dealers. They solicit a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 1, 1842.

WILLIAM SANDRY

GIVES Notice, that, as the firm of *Norment & Sandry* was dissolved on the first of last January,—all persons indebted to the same, in any way, must make early settlements, as the affairs of said firm *must be closed* without delay.

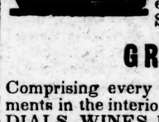
W. S. would also give notice, that all accounts made at the Shop formerly owned by John O'Farrell, next door above the Charlotte Hotel, between February, 1841, and January, 1842, are due him, and must be closed immediately by cash or note.

Those not complying with this notice must not complain if they are called upon before long by an officer.

March 1, 1842. 51...F

SPLENDID STOCK OF

GROCERIES!



THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

☞ Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, *and for the last time*, requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

February 1, 1842. 47...F

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscriber resspectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, he now has no hesitation in saying that he is fully prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All work done in his Establishmen will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. He has just received his

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2;

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

His Shop will be found in the South-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

ALEXANDER BETHUNE.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1842. 7....y

CIRCUS AND CARAVAN.

Splendid and Combined Attraction of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performances, with a beautiful collection of Living Wild Animals, comprising the Stupendous Giraffe, the Elephant,

And Every variety of Wild Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles.

JUNE, TITUS, ANGEVINE & CO. Proprietors, of the Bowery Amphitheatre, New-York.

J. J. NATHANS, *EQUESTRIAN MANAGER.*

THE proprietors of the above named estalishment have the honor to announce to the citizens of *Charlotte*, that their unequalled troupe of EQUESTRIANS, and splendid CARAVAN of WILD ANIMALS, will exhibit *at Charlotte*, on *Tuesday, March the 22d*, 1842.

The public are also respectfully informed that the equestrian troupe, under the management of Mr. J. J. NATHANS, is composed of the most extensive and talented artists, comprising several of the most celebrated and skilful performers both of this country and of Europe. Attached to this company, is the far famed INDIA RUBBER MAN, of Astley's Amphitheater, London, whose incredible performances have caused so much excitement wherever he has appeared, besides others in every department of the Olympic Exercises.

N. B. An extensive and splendid Band of Musicians is engaged, who will accompany the performances with a choice selection of the most popular airs, marches, overtures, and waltzes.

Doors open at one o'clock: Performance to commence at half past one P. M.

Price of Admission 50 cents—Children and Servants half Price. [March 15, 1842.

☞ **Cheap Goods,** ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on tewnty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens*. To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE

COTTON, AND Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...r

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the above business, under the firm of GRAHAM & JAMISON, tender their services to the public in the house west of Irwin's corner, and formerly occupied as an Apothecary Store. *They* feel confident that they will be able to give *general* satisfaction.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

A. GRAHAM,
D. JAMISON.

Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1842. 48...p

CONDITIONS OF THE

Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance*. [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered, Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

•It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

†"A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the leter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."